

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 79, of Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1792.

[Whole No. 287.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SECRETARY of the TREASURY, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant, respectfully makes the following

R E P O R T.

AT the close of the year 1790, there was a considerable surplus of revenue beyond the objects of expenditure, which had required a provision to that period; which surplus, by an act of the 12th of August in that year, was appropriated to the reduction of the public debt.

The statement (A) herewith submitted will shew, in one view, all the sums which according to the establishments heretofore made, and corresponding appropriations, have required and require to be defrayed, from the beginning of the year 1791, to the end of the year 1792, amounting together to seven millions and eighty-two thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, and seventy-four cents.

The statement (B) will also shew in one view the nett product of all the public revenues for the same period, according to the best calculation and estimate which can now be formed of it, amounting to seven millions and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars, and twenty-six cents.

The statement (C) exhibits a summary of the total annual expenditure of the United States, in conformity to existing establishments, amounting to three millions six hundred and eighty-eight thousand and forty-three dollars, fifty cents.

The statement (B) includes a view of the probable product during the year 1792, of the existing revenues of the United States, amounting to three millions seven hundred thousand dollars.

From these statements will result substantially the information which is desired by the House of Representatives, as far as it is now in the power of the Secretary to give it.

One or two matters however may be proper to be added with a view to greater accuracy.

There are certain instances, in which the estimates for appropriations have exceeded, and will exceed the sums actually expended. Hence, the apparent excess of the expenditure as exhibited in the statement (A) beyond the product of the revenue as shewn in the statement (B) will probably not be found real. But the amount of these surplusses or over estimates is not stated, because it is not, and in some cases, cannot now be ascertained, and it is not likely to be very considerable; and because, also if it should do more than counterbalance the excess alluded to, it will be safe to set off the surplus against those contingent demands which from time to time occur.

No deduction has been made from the annual interest, on account of the debt purchased. This has proceeded from a supposition that it will be deemed expedient by the legislature, to appropriate inviolably the interest of any part of the debt which shall at any time be extinguished, towards the extinction of the remainder. This point will be more particularly submitted in a report on the subject of the public debt.

All which is humbly submitted,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 23d, 1792.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, made and to be made, pursuant to appropriations heretofore made, in conformity to the existing establishments of the United States, from the beginning of the year 1791 to the end of the year 1792, viz.

	Dols.	Cts.
Amount of monies appropriated by an act of the 11th of February, 1791, making appropriations for the support of government during the year 1791, and for other purposes,	740,232.	60
Sum appropriated by an act of the 3d of March, 1791, towards effecting a recognition of the treaty with the Emperor of Morocco,	20,000.	
Sum appropriated by an act of the same date, for raising another regiment, and making a further provision for the protection of the frontiers,	312,686.	20
Amount of monies appropriated by an act of the 23d of December last past, making provision among other things, for the support of government for the year 1792	1,059,222.	81
Sum to be advanced pursuant to the act making provision for defraying the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,	49,000.	
	2,172,141.	61

Amount of one year's interest on the public debt, foreign and domestic, during the year 1791,	2,060,861.	40
Amount of one year's interest on the public debt, foreign and domestic, (including that of the respective States, assumed) during the year 1792,	2,849,194.	73
	4,910,056.	13

Total expenditure to the end of the year 1792, 7,082,197. 74

Treasury Department, Jan. 23, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimate of the nett Product of the Public Revenues, during the Years 1791 and 1792.

	Dols.	Cts.
IMPORT DUTIES FOR 1791.		
Quarter ending the 31st of March,	314,881.	11
Quarter ending the 30th of June,	1,345,303.	49
Quarter ending the 30th of September,	919,570.	66
Quarter ending the 31st of December,	600,000.	
Total nett products for 1791 of imports, Duties on home made spirits, from the 1st of July to the last of December,	3,179,755.	26
	150,000.	
Total nett revenue, 1791,	3,329,755.	26
Duties on imports for the year 1792, estimated at	3,300,000	
Duties on home-made spirits for the same year, estimated at	400,000	
	3,700,000.	
Total of nett revenue for the years 1791 and 1792,	7,029,755.	26

NOTES.

(A.) The produce of these three quarters may be considered as ascertained. Though returns have not been received from all the

ports for the entire period; yet so many have been received (including the principal ports) as to have admitted of a calculation with regard to the rest, not liable to material error. The produce for the year 1790, has served as a guide, in respect to ports from which returns have not been received.

(B) The sum here stated, is altogether upon estimate: the time which has elapsed since the end of the quarter not admitting of the proper documents. It exceeds the produce of the same quarter, for the preceding year, fifty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and nineteen cents. If the ratio of increase of any preceding quarter during the year 1791, had been applied to this quarter, the sum would have been considerably greater. But it is believed, that this would not furnish a just rule. It is understood that the importations for the last quarter of 1790, were much increased to avoid the additional duties which were to take place on the first day of the year 1791. And though the additional duty on distilled spirits, might at first view be expected to add to the product for the quarter in question, yet it is far from certain, that this was the effect of it. Extraordinary exertions were made to import distilled spirits prior to July, when the additional duty took effect, which may be supposed to have lessened the quantity afterwards—so as to leave it a question whether this article was more or less productive in that quarter, than in the same quarter of the former year. Making allowance for these circumstances, it does not appear probable, that the last quarter of 1791, will exceed the last quarter of 1790, in so great a proportion, as any of the preceding corresponding quarters.

(C) This sum is materially short of the originally estimated product, but from the returns hitherto received, it does not appear likely to be greater. This is owing partly to a decreased distillation of spirits from foreign materials, in consequence of a sudden rise in the price of molasses, and partly to the obstacles which have retarded the complete execution of the law.

(D) The sum here estimated, cannot, in the nature of the thing, be accurate. It includes a compromise of opposite considerations. First, it contemplates an additional sum for the additional duty on imported spirits, which will be fully operative during the present year. Secondly, it contemplates the possibility that the disturbances in Hispaniola may tend to diminish the supply of several articles which are objects of considerable duties, and may proportionably diminish the revenue. Hence about one third of the probable increase of the duties on spirits is added to the produce of the year 1791, and the aggregate is taken as the produce of the year 1792 abating two thirds of that increase as an equivalent for other deficiencies.

(E) The same disturbances in Hispaniola may be expected to diminish the product of the duties on home made spirits, by considerably reducing the supply of molasses; which, added to the obstacles already alluded to (and which it will require yet some time completely to surmount) cannot fail to render the real product of these duties, in the course of the present year, materially less than the estimated product. Accordingly an abatement of about one-third is made in the present estimate.

Treasury Department, Jan. 23, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ESTIMATE of Annual Expenditure, on the Ground of existing Establishments, viz.

	Dols.	Cts.
For the support of the civil establishments of government, including 40,000 dollars for foreign affairs,	368,653.	56
Stated expenditure of the War Department, including 25,000 dollars for Indian Affairs,	382,731.	61
Pensions to invalids,	87,463.	60
	838,848.	77
Interest on the public debt, foreign and domestic, including the amount of the state debts assumed,	2,849,194.	73
Total annual expenditure,	3,688,043.	50

Treasury Department, Jan. 23, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CITIZENS OF THE DELAWARE STATE; Pursuant to an Order of the Convention of the 31st Dec. 1791.

WE, the People, hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of Government for the State of Delaware.

GOD, of his infinite goodness, to willing all men have united with their nature, the rights of worshipping and serving their Creator according to the dictates of their consciences, of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, and in general of attaining objects suitable to their condition, without injury by one to another; and as these rights are essential to their welfare, for the due exercise thereof power is by the Divine benevolence inherent in them, and therefore all just authority in the institutions of political society is derived from the people and established with their consent, to advance their happiness: and they may for this end, as circumstances require, from time to time alter their constitutions of government.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. It is the duty of all men frequently to assemble together for the public worship of the Author of the universe; and piety and morality, on which the prosperity of communities depends, are thereby promoted; but no man shall or ought to be compelled to attend any religious worship, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of worship, or to the maintenance of any ministry, against his own free will and consent; and no power shall or ought to be vested in or assumed by any magistrates, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner controul the rights of conscience, nor a preference be given by law to any religious societies, denominations or modes of worship.

2. No religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust under this state.

3. All elections shall be free and equal.

4. Trials by jury shall be as heretofore.

5. The press shall be free to every citizen who undertakes to examine the official conduct of men acting in a public capacity; and any citizen may print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for publications investigating the proceedings of officers, or where the matter published is

proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury may determine the facts and the law.

6. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue, without describing them as particularly as may be; nor then, unless there be probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to be plainly and fully informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses in their examination face to face, to have compulsory process in due time, on application by himself, his friends or counsel, for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury: He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

8. No person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person shall be for the same offence twice put in jeopardy of life or limb: Nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without compensation being made.

9. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his reputation, person, moveable or immovable possessions, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and justice administered according to the very right of the cause and the law of the land, without sale, denial or unreasonable delay or expence; and every action shall be tried in the county in which it shall be commenced, unless when the judges of the court in which the cause is to be tried, shall determine that an impartial trial thereof cannot be had in that county. Suits may be brought against the State, according to such regulations as shall be made by law.

10. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, but by authority of the Legislature.

11. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted; and in the construction of goals, a proper regard shall be had to the health of prisoners.

12. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences when the proof is positive or the presumption great; and when persons are confined on accusation for such offences, their friends and counsel may at proper seasons have access to them.

13. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

14. No commission of oyer and terminer or goal delivery shall be issued.

15. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate. The estates of those who destroy their own lives shall descend to or vest as in case of natural death; and if any person be killed by accident, no forfeiture shall be thereby incurred.

16. Though disobedience to laws by a part of the people, upon suggestions of impolicy or injustice in them, tends by immediate effect and the influence of example, not only to subvert the public welfare and safety, but also in governments of a republican form, contravenes the social principles of such governments, founded on common consent for common good, yet the citizens have a right in an orderly manner to meet together, and to apply to persons intrusted with the powers of government, for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, remonstrance or address.

17. No standing army shall be kept up without the consent of the Legislature; and the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

18. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but by a civil magistrate, in a manner to be prescribed by law.

19. No hereditary distinction shall be granted, nor any office created or exercised, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour; and no person holding any office under this state, shall without the consent thereof, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

We declare that every thing in this Article is reserved out of the general Powers of Government herein-after mentioned.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Legislative Power of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

2. The Representatives shall be chosen annually by the Citizens residing in the several Counties Respectively, on the first Tuesday of October.

No Person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have a freehold in the county in which he shall be chosen, or personal property of the value of two hundred pounds at least, and paid a State or county tax, have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding the first meeting of the Legislature after his election, and the last year of that term an inhabitant of the county in which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

There shall be seven Representatives chosen in each county, until a greater number of Representatives shall by the general Assembly be judged necessary; and then, two thirds of each branch of the legislature concurring, they may by law make provision for increasing their number.

3. The Senators shall be chosen for three years by the citizens residing in the several counties respectively, having right to vote for Representatives, at the same time when they shall vote for Representatives, in the same manner, and at the same places.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five, and have in the county in which he shall be chosen, a freehold-estate in two hundred acres of land, or an estate in real and personal property, or in either, of the value of one thousand pounds at least, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding the first meeting of the Legislature after his election, and the last year of that term an inhabitant of the county in which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State.

There shall be three Senators chosen in each county. When a greater number of Senators shall by the General Assembly be judged necessary, two thirds of each branch concurring, they may by law make provision for increasing their number; but the



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1791.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the
Post-Office Bill.

MR. FITZSIMONS' proposition for authorizing the stages which transport the mail to carry passengers—was further discussed.

Mr. Clark objected to the proposition—he thought it would give rise to a contest between the state and general governments, which he conceived was unnecessary, and had better be avoided.

Mr. Seney also objected to it—he said, before such a clause was agreed to, it certainly was incumbent on the gentlemen in favor of it, to shew that the regulations in the several states which would be affected by it, had, or would obstruct the transportation of the mail—except this was made to appear, it ought to be well considered how far the interference with those privileges would tend to disturb the tranquility of the government.

Mr. Livermore said he had no doubts on this subject—the right of Congress to send the mail in that way which will be most for the public advantage, cannot be controverted.—Let gentlemen, said he, consider what would be the consequence, if similar monopolies existed in all the other states—it would entirely render nugatory the power of Congress to establish post-offices and post-roads.—The consequences of this are easily to be conceived.—It is said, that the persons vested with these exclusive privileges, have contracted on as easy terms as the post-master general could have contracted with any other persons—but it does not follow that they will not extort in future—it certainly destroys all competition, and leaves the United States entirely in the power of these persons. He hoped that the House would not hesitate to adopt the proposition.

Mr. Seney replied to Mr. Livermore, in a few remarks, in which he justified the states of Maryland and Virginia for granting the monopolies in question.

Mr. Gerry said he was in favor of the proposition.—He asserted that the power to establish post-roads was coeval with that of establishing post-offices; if the former power is not in Congress, they have already proceeded too far in exercising the latter power.—It has been said, that the states had a right to grant these monopolies—to this he conceded, that they had, previous to the adoption of the constitution; but in consequence of that event, all such laws are null and void of course.—It is become necessary for Congress to carry their power in this respect into execution—for he had been informed from good authority, that the post-master general could not contract with these persons upon the same terms that he could with others.—He instanced other inconveniences and disadvantages resulting from this situation of the business, especially by an unnecessary detention of the mail for two days every week.—Congress ought to define and declare their powers, that those states which have passed laws incompatible therewith, may repeal them. With respect to the power of establishing post-offices, none of the states claim a participation of that power; and as to the establishing post-roads, if the states possess any power in that case, Congress certainly possess a concurrent power—and therefore this government may certainly make the necessary regulations, where the states have either made improper regulations, or no regulations at all.—He conceived that justice to individuals and to the United States, rendered it absolutely necessary for Congress to exercise the power.

Mr. Niles enquired, what is the import of the present question? It is not, Sir, whether you may carry your mail through any of the states, on foot, on horseback, or in a stage-coach. It is not contended, that any law of any state can, constitutionally, prevent this. The states, by adopting the constitution, have ceded their right to you, and, of course, divested themselves of all right, to prevent you from exercising it. But, Sir, the question is simply, whether Congress have a right to authorize the carrier of the mail to carry passengers, on hire, through those states where an exclusive right of carrying passengers for hire, has been granted by the state government, and still exists.—You are empowered by the constitution to establish post-offices and post-roads, and to do whatever may be necessary and proper to carry that power into effect. Now, Sir, is it necessary, in order to the transportation of your mail,

that you should erect stage-coaches for the purpose of transporting passengers? What has your mail to do with passengers transported for hire? Why, Sir, nothing more than this, by granting to the carrier of your mail, a right to carry passengers for hire, the carriage of the mail be a little less expensive. Does this consideration render it necessary and proper, for you to violate the laws of the states? If not, you will, by so doing, violate their rights, and overleap the bounds of your own. This business may occasion a legal adjudication, in order to which the judiciary must determine, whether you have a constitutional right to establish this regulation, and this will depend on the question whether it be necessary and proper: A curious discretionary law question! Such an one as I presume never entered the thought of the states, when they adopted the constitution.

But, Sir, if the trifling pecuniary saving proposed by this regulation, entitles it to the character of a necessary one; or in the sense of the constitution, a proper one, and so a constitutional one, what may not Congress do under the idea of propriety—It may be proper, for the sake of a more advantageous contract for carrying the mail, to authorize the carrier to erect ferry-boats, for the transportation both of the mail and of passengers—or to grant the right of driving herds of cattle over toll bridges and turn-pike roads toll free, in violation both of legal and prescriptive rights.—To erect post-houses under peculiar regulations, and with exclusive right. What, Sir, may not be construed as proper to be done by Congress? Under this idea, the whole powers vested in Congress by the constitution, will be found in the magic word proper, and the states might have spared, as nugatory, all their deliberations on the constitution, and have constituted a Congress with general authority to legislate, on every subject, and in any manner it might think proper. What rights then remain to the states? None, Sir, but the empty denomination of republican governments. I consider the proposition as an attack upon the rights of the states, and shall therefore give my vote against it.

Mr. Barnwell said he had no doubt of the constitutionality of the proposition—but he was of opinion that the present was not the most eligible time to exercise the power.—Still he was of opinion that Congress ought now to declare that it would exercise it at the expiration of the contracts which at present exist between particular states and individuals, and he moved a proviso to that effect.

Mr. Lawrance was in sentiment with Mr. Barnwell, and seconded his motion for adding a proviso, as above.

Mr. Clark objected to the proviso—it was legislating on a subject which the House was entirely ignorant of—we do not know how long those contracts are to exist; why should we then interfere in a business which we ought not to do any thing about.—We may set aside the law, or the state may abrogate it, but in either case, the proprietors would be entitled to a full indemnification.—For his part, he thought the House was getting into a maze—the bill has long been under consideration, and we seem to make no progress. I could wish, said he, that the whole bill was buried, and that we might hear no more of post-offices and post-roads.

Mr. Venable controverted the constitutionality of an interference on the part of Congress in respect to these monopolies.—He observed that the constitution was totally silent on the subject of passengers, it simply relates to the transportation of letters.—And he conceived that the operation of the proposition, would be to create monopolies on the part of the United States.

It was here contended that the proviso was not in order.—The Speaker said it was not in order—an appeal was then made to the House, which voted that the proviso was in order—and was then discussed.]

Mr. Wadsworth said he was opposed to both the clause and the proviso, he conceived there was no occasion for either.—The state of Connecticut has granted exclusive privileges to run stages in that state—but has reserved to itself the power to annihilate those contracts at pleasure; and whenever the general government shall make provision for transporting the mail on those roads, those exclusive privileges will cease—and he did not know but that this was the case in other states.

Mr. Livermore said the proviso was the most extraordinary he had ever heard in his life—we in the first place in effect abrogate certain laws of particular states, and then by a proviso, confirm those very laws.

Mr. Lawrance contended, that however extraordinary the proviso may appear to be, it was strictly proper.—Contracts are not to be violated—once formed, they are sacred—the states had a right to form those contracts, and to grant those privileges, and therefore the persons enjoying those advantages, cannot be deprived of them—and though the general government has undoubtedly a right to take the most eligible methods for the transportation of the mail, yet the rights of these people ought not to be violated.

number of Senators shall never be greater than one half, nor less than one third of the number of Representatives.

Immediately after the Senators shall be elected in consequence of the first election, the Senators residing in each county shall be divided by lot into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one third may be chosen every year.

4. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday in January in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

5. Each House shall choose its Speaker and other Officers; and also each House, whose Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor, may choose a Speaker pro tempore.

6. Each House shall judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but, a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as shall be deemed expedient.

7. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish any of its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent State.

8. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them immediately after every session, except such parts as may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall at the desire of any member be entered on the journal.

9. The doors of each House, and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

10. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

11. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the State: But, no law varying the compensation shall take effect, till an election of Representatives shall have intervened. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

12. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time. No person concerned in any army or navy contract, no member of Congress, nor any person holding any office under this State, or the United States, (except Attorneys at Law and Officers in the Militia) shall during his continuance in Congress, or in office, be a Senator or Representative.

13. When vacancies happen in either House, writs of election shall be issued by the Speakers respectively, or in cases of necessity in such other manner as shall be provided for by law; and the persons thereupon chosen shall hold their seats as long as those in whose stead they are elected might have done, if such vacancies had not happened.

14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but, the Senate may propose alterations as on other bills; and no bill from the operation of which, when passed into a law, revenue may incidentally arise, shall be accounted a bill for raising revenue; nor shall any matter or clause whatever, not immediately relating to and necessary for raising revenue, be in any manner blended with, or annexed to, a bill for raising revenue.

15. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PARIS.

Oct. 21. Notwithstanding the present apparent public peace and tranquillity, it is visible that no small uneasiness exists relative to the very considerable emigrations that have taken place these some weeks past. It is a matter of serious concern also to see such quantities of cash every day transferred into foreign countries, which ought, in justice, to remain in the kingdom.—There is no doubt of the reality of the preparations making by the French ex-princes; and however discouraging their prospects may seem, they are by no means destitute of powerful friends. The passages leading to the French frontiers, are as much thronged by people, night and day, as the road between Paris and Versailles. The French inhabitants on the frontier provinces are extremely exasperated against the fugitives, and have unanimously declared, that upon the first authentic news of an invasion, they will immediately burn and destroy the buildings and possessions of the old nobility, and will give no quarter to any person whatever, who is found in arms, and in favor of restoring the old government. It is certain, that if a civil war does break out (and as far as depends on the emigrants, that will certainly be the case) it will be one of the most bloody that has ever happened in the annals of mankind.

Oct. 28. Notwithstanding the very considerable number of French officers that are reported to have deserted their posts on the frontiers, (some say 30 or 40 thousand) it is proved that these accounts are exaggerated. A letter from the minister of war to the National Assembly, states the matter as follows. The total number of officers in the French is from ten to eleven thousand, from which have deserted not more than two thousand, exclusive of the body-guards of the king and princes, which are something short of 1400; and perhaps eight or nine hundred more from the old reformed corps; so that the whole number of deserters is between four and five thousand; who have resorted to the several rendezvous of the ex-princes.—It is certain that the number of soldiers that have deserted to the party of the princes is not near so considerable as that of the officers, and considering the obstacles that the German princes have thrown in the way of recruiting for the French princes, it does not seem probable that they will ever be in a condition to invade France with any prospect of success.

Mr. Gerry opposed the proviso—He said it not only recognised the right of the respective states to pass such laws, as the first part of the clause intends to abrogate, not only before, but subsequent to the adoption of the constitution, which he conceived involved an absurdity—On the general subject, he observed, that these monopolies were a tax, not only on the citizens of other states, but of every state in the union—He conceived that no state possesses any such power as that of taxing the people of the United States.

Mr. Benson remarked, that the proviso was improper and unnecessary—Should any consequences result from agreeing to the first part of the clause, they will arise between the individual claiming the privileges and the state which granted them, and must be settled by a judicial decision.

Mr. Sturges said he should vote in favor of the proviso—though he conceived that Congress had a right to make such a law, as would in its operation entirely supersede these contracts.

Mr. Findley said he was opposed to the proviso, because it was legislating on improper principles, or rather no principles whatever; for we know nothing about those contracts.

On the question being put, the proviso and proposition were both disagreed to.

[List of Yeas and Nays, omitted in the Minutes of last Tuesday.]

The question on striking out the provision for a second enumeration and apportionment, passed in the negative (yeas 22—nays 35) as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Gregg, Hartley, Heister, Jacobs, Kitchell, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sylvester, Tucker, Ward—22.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, Brown, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Goodhue, Griffin, Grove, Huger, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Sheredine, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Venable, Wadsworth, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wyllis—35.

The question on striking out the clause respecting inserting the ratio of thirty thousand, was carried in the affirmative (yeas 33—nays 26) as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Macon, Madison, Niles, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadsworth, Ward, Wyllis—33.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, B. Bourne, Brown, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Griffin, Huger, Lawrance, Lee, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Sterret, Sumpter, Treadwell, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamson—26.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. Sterret laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

A motion, heretofore made by Mr. Dayton, being called up and agreed to, with an amendment, it was "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House the official communications, which have taken place between the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and the Secretary at War, with respect to the raising of troops within and under the authority of the said State: and a committee was appointed to wait on the President with the above resolution.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half-pay and invalid pensions; and having further amended the same, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

An engrossed bill, to ascertain and regulate the claims to half-pay, and to invalid pensions, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Boudinot laid on the table the following motion:

"Resolved, That the dignity, gratitude, and justice of the general government require, that a suitable provision be made for the widow and orphan children of the late Major Gen. Greene, in consideration as well of his very great and meritorious services in the field, as of his patriotic exertions and personal influence in promoting and supporting contracts for supplying the southern army with clothing and rations, at a time and crisis when in danger of disbanding for want

of those essential necessities—and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose."

Mr. Macon laid on the table the following motion:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Catharine Greene cannot be granted."

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—on a bill making provision for the protection of the frontiers.

[The bill, besides completing the regiments already on the continental establishment, contemplates the raising of three additional regiments of infantry, each to consist of 912 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, exclusive of commissioned officers; and one squadron of light dragoons (to serve occasionally as infantry) consisting of 304 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides commissioned officers.]

After some debate on the increase of the military establishment, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again—and a reading of some of the confidential communications from the President being called for, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

Sundry petitions praying for pensions, compensations, &c. were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing a copy of his Indent account.

Mr. Sheredine laid a motion on the table to the following purport—That a committee should be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to enquire of him at what time, if at all, it will be agreeable to him that his confidential communications respecting the western frontiers, shall be publicly discussed in the House.

Mr. White laid the following resolution, in substance, on the table—Resolved, that whenever any confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, it shall be a standing rule, that the House shall be cleared of all persons but the members—also, when any member has any particular business to lay before the House, which in his opinion requires secrecy: in the latter case the House shall proceed immediately to take such business into consideration, and determine whether it be of such a nature as to render it proper that it should be privately discussed.

The order of the day being called for, on the western frontier business—the doors of the gallery were shut.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.

Of the corps *Diplomatique*, in Portugal, none support a more elegant style than Colonel Humphreys, the Resident from the United States—and in his attention to his countrymen, none can exceed him. All his domestics are Americans—His state coach was made at Philadelphia, and is drawn by four beautiful American horses. His Excellency, we understand, is shortly to be married to an accomplished young lady of Lisbon—possessed of an immense fortune.—"The fair reward the brave."

His Excellency the Governor and Council, have unanimously appointed the Hon. Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq. a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

On Saturday evening the 21st instant, the committees appointed by the subscribers to the State and Million Bank, met at Corre's hotel.

After communicating their respective powers, and conferring on the necessity of another Bank, on which the most perfect unanimity of sentiment prevailed, the gentlemen who appeared on behalf of the Million Bank unanimously agreed to present a petition to the legislature, praying for an act to incorporate the two Banks in one, upon such terms as they might deem expedient.

The two committees were then met by five gentlemen appointed by the Merchants and Traders to confer with them on the same subject. The committees fully and candidly explained to those gentlemen what steps they had taken to obtain a new Bank. These gentlemen, after expressing their unanimous approbation of the measures which had been pursued, informed the committees that they should recommend to the Merchants and Traders to present a similar petition to the legislature. The gentlemen then withdrew, and the committees adjourned.

By Order,

WALTER LIVINGSTON, Chairman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers to the Coffee-House in Second-Street, kept by EDWARD MOYSTON, agreeable to a vote taken by the company present on Thursday evening last, are desired to meet at the Coffee Rooms this day at one o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of Mr. Moyston's letting said Coffee Rooms for the benefit of any individual, to the exclusion of others entitled to hold Public Auctions within the City of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 28.

Quebec papers, from 21st Nov. to 2d Jan. inst. inclusive, received by the Editor, contain no Indian intelligence.

A considerable shock of an Earthquake was felt at Quebec the 6th of last month.—A letter from Paul's Bay, to a mercantile house in that city, mentions, that 29 different shocks were felt at that place.

The New Constitution of Canada took place on Monday the 26th December. This event was celebrated by the French and English inhabitants with the greatest demonstrations of joy—The public exhibitions, festivities, orations, &c. &c. were continued every day through the week.—That Province is divided into two Governments, upper and lower Canada.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Jan. 18.

"Our Legislature are now in session—but the indisposition of the Governor prevents him from submitting his communications, and they do not seem disposed to carve for themselves. Their attention will be much occupied by Boston affairs—First, the Theatre—the repeal of the law against which, is wished for by near five to one of the inhabitants. On this subject, Dr. J— has come forward like a man—and at the town-meeting, drowned his opponents in a flood of oratory. There are, however, many who oppose the repeal;—many of the Clergy have signed the petition against the Theatre—some have since erased their names. I think their interference is injudicious, and will much hurt their influence, since the town, at two legal meetings, was decidedly for the repeal. My conjectures are, however, that the law will not be repealed.

"The Bridges will also engage legislative attention. Allured by the desire of gain, and prompted, perhaps, by chagrin, the party which was the rival of the present Bridge, in the first application, have come forward with a petition for a new Bridge—But a few of them engrossed all the shares—This induced some who were disappointed, to open a new subscription, which filled up in a few hours. These rival parties have their respective friends in both Houses.—The Tontine will be opposed—but I guess will, in the end, be incorporated.

"The loss of the brave officers and men who fell in the Western Expedition, is universally lamented in this town—It is the theme of every conversation, from the infant to the aged fire and matron. On this town, the loss was severe—Phelon, Newman, Warren, Balch and Cobb, may be said to be citizens of it; their circle of acquaintance was very large, and they were highly respected by all who knew them. Delighted with the prospect of an honorable career in a military life, they seemed to have acquired the height of their wishes—and to be plucked thus early, by a foe, unworthy the valour and intrepidity, which was their bane, is an event which fills our hearts with sorrow—and hard indeed must be our consolation, when it is derived from the consideration, that killed outright, they did not suffer the torturing cruelties of the savages."

(OMITTED IN OUR LAST FOR WANT OF ROOM.)

Observations have lately been published to shew, that there is a difference of opinion on the subject of manufactures, between the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury. To prove this, recourse is had to a passage in Mr. Jefferson's "*Notes on Virginia*," in which he has said "let our work-shops remain in Europe, &c. this work was published several years ago—and a correspondent remarks, that it may as well be inferred, that Dr. Franklin was opposed to the Constitution of the United States, because he had been at a remote period—the author of a very different scheme of government, as that the Secretary of State is opposed to manufactures, in the present eligible situation of our country, because at a less auspicious period, he said something to that purpose. The Secretary of State is a great friend and patron to the mechanic arts—but these arts derive their value and importance principally from their applicability to manufactures.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

JANUARY 24, 1792.

The President of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

WILLIAM CARMICHAEL and WILLIAM SHORT, to be Commissioners Plenipotentiary for negotiating and concluding with any person or persons duly authorized by his Catholic Majesty, a Convention or Treaty concerning the Navigation of the River Mississippi by the Citizens of the United States.

DIED—In this City, Mr. GOSVINUS ERKELENS, of Amsterdam—an active patriot and decided friend to the United States.

At Alexandria (Virginia) Dr. WILLIAM BROWN—a most estimable character.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	25	pr. £.	125 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15	pr. £.	75 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	15	pr. £.	75 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	22	pr. £.	110 do.
Indents	14	pr. £.	70 do.
Bank Stock—whole shares 65 per cent.			

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable
BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, until five o'clock, p. m.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thefaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii et Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulae—Phavorini—Martini—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicae, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poetæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, various editions of Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Aufonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, English and French Translations of some of the Classics, a great variety of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Bookellers, Market-street, or of
JOHN CAREY.
October 31. (ep tf.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

Bought and Sold, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission,

at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, seventy-five cents per transfer.

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791.

S A L E S

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,

JOHN M. NESBIT,

SAMUEL BENEZET,

(ep tm 27)

} Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, completely finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paved, and a skillful gardener now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its proximity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and Georgetown, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791.

(tf)

BALDWIN DADE.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of

} Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach some of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philosophy; and that the departments of the said Principal and Vice-Principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on considerations of their mutual convenience and respective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to complete the plan of this rising seminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the stated time; provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important station, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, superior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

HOLY BIBLE.—Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to himself at Worcester, or to him and Company at Boston, by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No. 10 to 31, both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled, "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE." From No. 1 to No. 10, have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.

Blank Powers to receive the Interest, and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.

The price of this Paper is 2 Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subscribing.

PARIS, October 9.

YOU will see that the new Legislature verify the character which I anticipated. The discussion of yesterday, on the verification of their powers, displayed their democratic features, for every one of the contested elections were decided in favor of the known friends of that party. The case of the Abbe Fauchet was very strong—and perhaps a principle (a bad principle I allow) was sacrificed in his favor. But though they have so much of this tendency, I do not apprehend that they will trench on the monarchy, further than by loading the civil list with more of the public expences than now belong to it. This civil list is a dreadful subject of alarm to the patriots, who affect to see in it the utter ruin of the constitution. Englishmen will smile when they are told, that this tremendous civil list is no more than 1,250,000l. sterling, out of which his Majesty has to maintain 1800-Guards, besides to keep up an immense household.

This morning the scrutiny for a President and Secretaries is not yet over; but it is believed that the virtuous writer M. Pastoret, will be the first elected President. It is a tribute justly due to his talents and patriotism. The ballot lies between him and M. Garancoulon.

You may easily conceive that the appearance of the Assembly on the first day was truly interesting. An entire new set of men, whose faces were unknown, coming all at once to replace the other, was a singular and unprecedented circumstance—and it was rendered more so by the accident, that the several men who, but the day before had been the leading actors in deciding on the fate of the empire, were, in their renewed character of simple citizens, placed as centinels at the doors of the Assembly which they had been accustomed to agitate and influence.—M. Dander, in particular, who had been the chief mover of the Assembly, and the leader in all questions, stood as a Corporal of the National Guard.

Such is the spirit of that Assembly which is departed, and which will be memorable to the latest period of time! That Assembly who demolished the most powerful despotism of Europe—who triumphed over the ancient opinions, and the most inveterate prejudices of men—over the power of the king, the nobles and the church—over public force, court intrigue, and ministerial corruption—who preserved an even tenor amidst the cabal, the calumny, and the rage of party within—the menaces of all the crowns of Europe from without—and who, having substituted a government of freedom, peace and economy, in the place of despotism, ambition and waste, finally pronounced on themselves a sentence of dissolution, and returned back to the humble duties of private life.

Even in this honorable condition they are pursued by the same implacable malice that was ever active against them—and every wall is covered with insipid placards against them. Their answer is short and satisfactory—"Read the Constitutional act, and judge us by our works."

YORK, January 18.

Last Monday night, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, Mr. James Tate of Marsh-Creek settlement, in this county, was attacked by two armed foot pads, on the road leading from Peach Bottom Ferry, within a mile of this borough and robbed of his saddle-bags, which contained a large sum of money in cash and bank notes, a miniature picture, set in gold, and some wearing apparel. The saddle-bags were found the next morning in the woods, a few rods from the place where the robbery was committed, bereft of its contents.

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1791.

LETTERS for the British Packet, the Queen, Capt. Ratcliff, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday morning the 31st inst. at 8 o'clock.

American Apollo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN APOLLO,
A new Publication, just commenced in Boston,
ARE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR HEREOF.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.
Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.